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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
2	SOUTHERN DIVISION
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
5	Plaintiff,
6	v. CASE NO: 1:17-CR-176
7	TIRRELL PERRY THOMAS,
8	Defendant.
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12	SENTENCING HEARING
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15	BEFORE: THE HONORABLE PAUL L. MALONEY United States District Judge
16	Kalamazoo, Michigan May 11, 2018
17	APPEARANCES:
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19	APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF:  KATE ZELL
20	CHRISTOPHER O'CONNOR Assistant United States Attorney
21	P.O. Box 208 Grand Rapids, Michigan 49501-0208
22	APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT:
23	HELEN C. NIEUWENHUIS
24	PEDRO CELIS Federal Public Defender
25	Federal Public Defender 50 Louis Street, N.W., Suite 300 Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503-2633

1 Kalamazoo, Michigan 2 May 11, 2018 3 at approximately 9:08 a.m. PROCEEDINGS 4 This is File Number 17-176; The United 5 THE COURT: 09:08:41 6 States of America vs. Tirrell Thomas. This matter is before 7 the Court for sentencing. The Court's file reflects that on December 1st, 8 9 2017, the defendant pled guilty before Magistrate Judge Ellen Carmody to Count One, conspiracy to commit bank fraud, 09:08:58 10 11 contrary to 18 U.S. Code 1349 and 1344(2), and bank fraud 12 contrary to 18 U.S. Code 1344(2) in Count Three. The plea was accepted by this Court on December 20, 2017. The Court 13 14 accepts the plea agreement finding the charges pled to adequately reflect the seriousness of the actual offense 09:09:26 15 16 behavior. 17 There is one objection to the presentence 18 investigation report, which we will deal with momentarily. 19 The Court has scored this case under the advisory guidelines 09:09:37 20 at Offense Level 25, Criminal History Category III, 21 resulting in an advisory guideline range of 70 to 87 months. 22 The record should reflect that Assistant United 23 States Attorneys Kate Zell and Christopher O'Connor are here 2.4 on behalf of the government. Attorney Helen Nieuwenhuis and 09:09:55 25 Attorney Pedro Celis are here on behalf of the defendant.

1 The defendant is present in person. 2 Miss Nieuwenhuis, have you had ample opportunity, 3 ma'am, of reviewing the presentence report with your client? MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I have, your Honor. 4 09:10:05 THE COURT: Subject to your objection, do you 5 concur in the advisory guideline range? 6 7 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Yes. 8 THE COURT: Thank you. 9 Mr. Thomas, is that true, sir, you've had ample opportunity of reviewing the presentence report with your 09:10:13 10 11 lawyer? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And are you satisfied with her work and 13 14 representation of you? 09:10:20 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Thank you. 17 Ms. Zell, do you concur in the scoring? 18 MS. ZELL: Yes, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Third level is at issue in light of the 09:10:29 20 Court's probation officer denying acceptance. So let's deal 21 with that first. 22 Miss Nieuwenhuis, your objection. You may proceed. 23 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Thank you, your Honor. Your Honor, really this objection kind of is also 2.4 09:10:54 25 hooked into this whole role of leadership. And from the

very beginning in speaking with Mr. Thomas regarding this 1 2 case, the defense always knew that Mr. Thomas would be 3 scored with leadership, and the issue of acceptance of responsibility and obstruction kind of goes around some 4 5 statements that Mr. Thomas had made at the presentence 09:11:19 6 investigation meeting, and I would like to address those, 7 and really we are objecting to him not receiving acceptance and for the scoring of the obstruction. And as I said, it 8 9 kind of dances around this issue of leadership role. There were stipulated facts in the plea agreement, that were very 09:11:52 10 11 detailed, that in the defense's opinion, certainly support 12 an enhancement for leadership. And I don't think, certainly in any discussions that I ever had with Mr. Thomas that was 13 14 ever an issue, and as the Court can see, we have not 09:12:15 15 objected to him being scored that, because he, frankly, 16 earned it and those levels are appropriately awarded to him. 17 It's very hard to stand before the Court and kind 18 of articulate, you know, what my recollection is of what Mr. 19 Thomas said, and I'm certainly not saying that Mr. Williams 09:12:42 20 is saying something totally different than my recollection, 21 but his commentary regarding Mr. Cobb specifically I read 22 the presentence report as a little over broad in what Mr. 23 Thomas had said, and it might be simply because I've had so 24 many conversations with Mr. Thomas regarding this whole

issue. I know that he has always said to me that he did not

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know or have personal knowledge that Mr. Cobb was actually directly making deposits of checks. And it kind of -- that issue kind of dove tails into the issue about whether or not if he had told the falsehood to presentence whether or not that's material to his case, and I think under the scenario that we have, it's not. He scored with leadership. He came in and he did talk about that he had recruited at least one person. We went through the proffers and he agreed that there was a second person that he was responsible for recruiting. He had rented cars. He was really the conduit to the middleman, so to speak, to the people in Chicago. And he arranged payments. He made payments. And so the defense is maintaining that he has accepted responsibility for his actions in this case. And that he should be given acceptance of responsibility on the facts of the case. I did review quite closely the proffers of Mr. Fry

and Mr. Mosley, and Mr. Fry, at least as I interpret what he said in his proffer, talked about that he was under the impression there were several like separate groups kind of doing this. Mr. Mosley talked about that he did not know that Mr. Cobb had been making these direct deposits of these checks until after they were all arrested. And so I just —I think the main thrust of our argument is that he is not frivolously denying leadership, and I think that's kind of what you look at if somebody— if we are saying he told a

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             falsehood to probation, why they would do that, whether or
             not that would have an impact on guidelines, and here it
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             clearly wouldn't. He had admitted already and knew he was
             receiving leadership, and so you know, whether or not that's
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             a materially false statement, I don't think it's material.
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                      And I'm certainly open to any questions that the
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             Court may have in regards to our arguments, your Honor.
                      THE COURT: Thank you. No questions at this point.
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             Thank you, Miss Nieuwenhuis.
                      MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Thank you.
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                      THE COURT: Ms. Zell, go ahead.
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                      MS. ZELL: Thank you, your Honor.
                      Before I begin to address this objection, the
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             government indicated ahead of time to the Court and defense
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             counsel it would seek to move to admit stipulated exhibits
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             and the government would request to do that now.
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                      THE COURT: I see you violated one of the rules,
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             Ms. Zell.
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                                Oh, my apologies.
                      MS. ZELL:
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                      THE COURT: Government uses numbers.
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                                 Oh, I did use letters. Now I know.
                      MS. ZELL:
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             Thank you.
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                      THE COURT: That's okay.
                      MS. ZELL:
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                                  Okay.
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                      THE COURT: I'll manage.
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MS. ZELL: I will try to make it as clear as possible by using the alphabet.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

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MS. ZELL: The government outlines in its sentencing memorandum the three statements that it feels are pretty clearly, blatantly false, and in a material way. I'll address materiality first. And I think the key factor here is that the issue under determination that whatever is stated has some impact of affecting the issue under determination. So the defense position is that because the defendant never planned to object to a leadership enhancement, that the statements he made respecting or denying leadership or denying certain amounts of knowledge of the fraud therefore are not material, because there were no quidelines issues in dispute at that point because there wasn't an objection raised. As stated in the sentencing memo, there are plenty of decisions at sentencing that go above and beyond the actual guidelines applications, and the Court has to decide whether to go within the guidelines, above the guidelines, below the guideline, and the leadership enhancement was by no means a foregone conclusion at the time the defendant made the statements to the probation officer.

The statements in particular that the government believes are materially false, first is that Mr. Thomas did

1 not know that Co-Defendant Earl Cobb was involved in the 2 offense at the time it was occurring. And defense counsel 3 believes that somehow the way it's written in the PSR suggests that possibly the defendant could have known Mr. 4 5 Cobb was involved, but perhaps the probation officer didn't 09:18:13 ask him the right questions. I think the way it's written 6 7 is very clear that he denied having any knowledge that Mr. Cobb was involved at the time it was occurring. 8 9 THE COURT: Mr. Cobb and the defendant are related? 09:18:26 10 MS. ZELL: They are. They are cousins, yes. And 11 that is the defendant's own admission states that in the PSR 12 as well. So I'll just kind of briefly highlight through the 13 14 exhibits that I just admitted the evidence that demonstrates that at the time it was occurring, the defendant was well 09:18:42 15 16 aware that Mr. Cobb was involved. 17 The first exhibit, Government Exhibit A or 1, is a 18 chart, a summary chart of cell site evidence. And the 19 government mentioned in its memorandum that after the 09:18:57 20 probation interviews, the government used a cell site expert 2.1 with FBI to really delve into the cell site information in 22 order to demonstrate how materially false the statements 23 were that the defendant made about not knowing Cobb was 2.4 involved. And that actual cell site report is Government

Exhibit F, and the information from that report, instead of

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1 having the cell site expert testify here at sentencing -the witness testify at sentencing, defense counsel agreed to 2 3 stipulate to the admission of the exhibit and summary charts. So I'll just briefly go through the summary chart. 4 5 In the right-hand column you can see meetings between Thomas 09:19:35 6 and Chicago co-conspirators including Earl Cobb, who the 7 first false statement is about, and an uncharged defendant, 8 CM. And as you can see, there are numerous dates in which 9 the defendant traveled to meet the Chicago co-conspirators, including dates where Cobb himself and Thomas himself, met 09:19:54 10 11 at a location around Sawyer, Michigan. So there was a date 12 on 12/5 where Thomas met CM and Cobb around Sawyer, Michigan. 12/6, Thomas and Preston met Josiah Preston, a 13 14 co-defendant, met CM and Cobb first at 3:58 p.m. that day. Then on 12/6 at 11:19 p.m., Thomas and Preston met Cobb 09:20:16 15 16 again, in Sawyer. So twice in one day they met Cobb. And 17 notably at 11:19 p.m., one, the cell site for CM, he was not 18 there, it was just Cobb that came from Chicago on that date 19 and time. 09:20:35 20 And then 12/7 at 6:49 p.m., Thomas and Cobb met at 2.1 A meeting between the two of them there, and there 22 are several dates there. There is one around Coloma, 23 Michigan, on 12/12 at 9:53 a.m., where Cobb and Thomas hit 2.4 off towers in Coloma, Michigan, around the same time.

These are shown in the chart with corresponding

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dates of significant withdrawals in the fraud. So for example, on 12/5, the day that Darmesha Gunn, Desiree Winfield, Elnora Snipes, Mary Radcliff all made withdrawals at Firekeepers Casino that day, Thomas drove at 8:47 a.m. and met CM north of Sawyer, and then at 3:37 p.m., and met Cobb and CM north of Sawyer, Michigan. You can see there are numerous trips back and forth between Tirrell Thomas and the Chicago co-conspirators, including trips where he was there and others where he was alone. So that's just cell site evidence.

Next we have phone contacts between Cobb, and that would be Government Exhibit C. Just based on toll records alone we have for a two month period, November 1st to January 1st, two months only 17 dates of contacts on the phone between Cobb and Thomas, and of those 17 dates, 15 were dates on which fraud was occurring. So to the extent there is an argument they were talking because they were family members, I think it's belied by the fact that almost all of their contacts, 15 of 17 days happened while fraud activity is happening in Michigan. Those contacts between Thomas and Cobb.

The proffer statements of multiple individuals and grand jury testimony of Josiah Preston with the government would move to admit as one of the stipulated exhibits here, that is at Government Exhibits G is Josiah Preston's

proffer, and H and I are the grand jury statements.

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Josiah Preston testified he was with Thomas when they went and brought money to Cobb and CM over in Sawyer and also did that at Thomas's request on numerous occasions. Additionally, Thomas explained to him that the cut of money with the Chicago people was as 60/40. Sixty to the Chicago people, and including for the reason that they were taking more of a risk in that Earl is how Thomas referred to him was actually the one depositing the money. So I think the proffer statements, recognizing that those individuals are not remember to testify, these statements were made and the evidence from the cell sites and phone records corroborate the fact that the defendant knew full well that Cobb was involved. He may not have known that Cobb was the one who actually deposited the checks, although Josiah Preston said he did learn that at some point from Mr. Thomas, but he knew he was involved, he was turning over fraud assets to him in various places in Michigan toward Illinois.

The second false statement is one that is even clearer is that the defendant told the probation officer that he only recruited Mr. Fry into the offense and even said that it wasn't so much of a recruitment as he told him about it. Defense counsel points out in Mr. Fry's proffer he said there were different people doing their own thing.

Mr. Fry was talking about one other person, Mr. -- RD would

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be the initials who indeed the type of fraud he did at the casino that night was not very similar to the fire cracking scheme, it was a little different. But the remainder of the scheme is very consistent and coherent with all of these defendants and the Defendant Thomas's involvement with all of the other people is very clear. So I do not think that in any way downplays Mr. Fry's role in this or his statements about Mr. Thomas, and we will talk about his statements about Mr. Thomas momentarily.

So following the government's response to the PSR through his filings, the defendant has admitted that oh, yes, in addition to Mr. Fry, I also recruited Preston. And that is stated in the Record Number 524, Page ID 2675 in the defendant's response following the PSR after seeing the government's response, the defendant admitted to recruiting Then in the defendant's sentencing memorandum, it evolved a little bit in the Record 536, Page ID 2922 to 23, the defendant said -- admitted that he and Mr. Fry recruited Preston. So under either scenario, while speaking with the probation officer, the defendant admits only the recruitment or conversation with one person, namely Mr. Fry, but following the government's disclosure of oh, additional cooperators, the defendant then makes it known yes, he also recruited Preston. This is material, this is another person who then went on to recruit numerous other individuals into

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the scheme and make significant amounts of money for the defendant and for the Chicago co-conspirators. So that is the second significant lie there.

The third is the defendant's denial of a supervisory role. And the evidence on the defendant's pervasive, really ever present involvement in every aspect of this fraud is evidenced both through the cooperator's statements and the exhibits that were admitted. We've already talked about Exhibits A and C, respecting phone information. I'll point the Court's attention now to Government Exhibit B. So this is a chart of text messages that were sent from a recruiter who is now deceased, JS, to the defendant. And this shows the type of information the defendant was collecting from the direct recruiters of the account holders. So Government's Exhibit B, for example, on December 1st, this respect representing Co-Defendant Brenda Davis. JS sent the defendant a picture of her bank card, that would be the second page, a picture of her license. This is information that is then used, is conveyed to Chicago so that the people in Chicago can deposit the fraudulent money into people's accounts in Michigan. defendant was correcting this information from the direct recruiters.

Then we have information about DT, another subject who is uncharged in this case, his license and information.

We have information about Antwan Younger, a co-defendant in 1 2 this case, a photograph of his account info, a photograph of 3 his license is on Page 7 of 10 of that document. We have a woman, Tiffany Sanders, a co-defendant also in this case, 4 5 her license, handwritten account number, PIN number for her 09:27:30 debit card. Again, all of this was sent to the Defendant 6 7 Thomas from one of the direct recruiters, yet the defendant denied he had any supervisory role except for kind of 8 9 telling Fry about the scheme and later recruiting Preston This is another recruiter altogether who has sent 09:27:50 10 11 account information to the defendant. 12 Government Exhibit D outlines all of the vehicles that the defendant either rented or owned or used to 13

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that the defendant either rented or owned or used to facilitate transportation of the various account holders and the direct recruiters to numerous locations. He rented vehicle, an Impala that was used on several dates to transport people to Firekeepers Casino and to banks. On 12/19, the defendant's minivan -- or sorry, mini van rented by the defendant and the defendant's own Buick Enclave were seen at Four Winns Casino. And the defendant's Dodge truck was used at Firekeepers Casino on 12/19. So there are numerous instances where the defendant helped facilitate the fraud by using vehicles to get people there.

Government Exhibit E are the surveillance images. The defendant regularly, as said in the proffer reports and

1 other statements that were attached or that are submitted 2 here, that the defendant didn't necessarily always go 3 inside, but was outside in a parking lot in his vehicle while fraud was occurring in various places. These are 4 numerous dates where the defendant was seen inside with 5 09:29:20 several different people. The first instance is on December 6 7 1st, was account holder, Kevin Hunter. The defendant was inside the casino at that time. He is seen in that second 8 9 picture on the page there in the red and the black, and the 09:29:39 10 second page he is with Hunter, he is with Mr. Fry. Clearly 11 he is aware of what is going on, and then you see the white 12 Impala on Page 3 of that exhibit. On Page 4 of that exhibit, the incident where 13 14

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Darmesha Gunn and Desiree Winfield were making withdrawals.

The defendant was also there in the casino at that time, and he is captured on the surveillance on the top of Page 5 there, and this was with a completely different mid-level recruiter, Jerome Perry, who the defendant presumably does not know, yet was with him that night and did not mention that to the probation officer.

THE COURT: You don't think that's a coincidence?

MS. ZELL: I do not think all of these incidents

are coincidental.

And then on the final page of that exhibit, there is the deceased recruiter, JS, with the defendant in the

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passenger's seat while they are making withdrawals from Antwan Younger's account. And then the numerous statements of the cooperating defendants. We have discussed Josiah Preston briefly, and as mentioned, the government provided these in advance both to the Court and defense counsel for review, and the involvement, the supervisory role of Thomas is just evident throughout each of these, that he was the person to whom everybody turned over their money, he was the one connecting and talking regularly with Chicago, he was the one really keeping tabs on people as they went inside casinos, who was worried when things weren't going right and had to sort of face the kind of conversation with the Chicago folks when things weren't going well. That Kyle Mosley, just to respond to one thing defense counsel said, Kyle Mosley did not know Earl Cobb was depositing checks in Chicago is irrelevant, he was not a leader in the scheme by any means, and that speaks nothing to whether Thomas knew his own cousin was involved in the scheme. There is no suggestion that Mosley actually has met or dealt directly with Cobb.

So for these reasons, the government believes that the defendant's obstruction -- that these three statements in particular were false. They are materially false, because they are intended to impact this Court's decision in term of what the appropriate sentence should be, whether it

1 be within the quidelines, above or below the quidelines, for that reason the government believes the obstruction of 2 3 justice enhancement is appropriate, and the defendant is not -- he should not be getting responsibility -- acceptance 4 5 of responsibility credits at all. 09:32:04 6 Thank you. 7 THE COURT: Thank you. So Ms. Zell, you're moving 8 A through L? 9 MS. ZELL: Yes, the government would move to admit 09:32:16 10 A through L. 11 THE COURT: Mr. Nieuwenhuis? 12 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I agreed with the government, 13 your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Government Exhibits A through L are received. 09:32:21 15 16 Miss Nieuwenhuis, you may go ahead. 17 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Well, your Honor, the defense has 18 stipulated to these exhibits because the phone records are 19 the phone records. It still does not absolutely prove 09:32:43 20 exactly how much Mr. Thomas knew about Mr. Cobb. They are 2.1 cousins, however, they are -- they do not live in the same 22 town, and yes, there are conversations around when these 23 incidences occurred, and Mr. Thomas is not saying he wasn't 2.4 involved and deeply involved and deserved the supervisory 09:33:08 25 role. And so I would just point out, I don't know if the

1 government misinterpreted a little bit of our sentencing 2 memorandum, we are not saying that Mr. Thomas is standing 3 here telling the Court that these were just, you know, family contacts with Mr. Cobb, that's not the case, your 4 5 Honor, and I don't think Mr. Thomas has ever said that, your 09:33:25 6 Honor. 7 THE COURT: The Application Note 1 of the acceptance guideline saying, "A defendant who falsely denies 8 9 or frivolously contests relevant conduct that the Court determines to be true has acted in a manner inconsistent 09:33:50 10 11 with acceptance." 12 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Uh-huh. 13 THE COURT: How do you view the denial that your client knew that Mr. Cobb was a co-conspirator impacts that 14 09:34:13 15 sentence? 16 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Well, if we take that, that is 17 exactly what Mr. Thomas said, that is very problematical. 18 However, like I said, and I--19 THE COURT: But do you want Mr. Williams to 09:34:28 20 testify? I mean if it's boiling down to what Mr. Williams 2.1 understood Mr. Thomas to say, then we can have Mr. Williams 22 testify and we can have Mr. Thomas testify. Obviously he 23 didn't have to testify if he doesn't want to, but if there's 2.4 a contest on that matter, do you want a record made or not? 09:34:53 25 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: No, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: So I can assume that the report 2 accurately reflects the conversation? I mean it's either 3 one or the other. Either the report is accurate or you wish to contest it. 4 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I said I do believe that the 5 09:35:11 report certainly reflects what Mr. Williams recalled that 6 7 conversation. 8 THE COURT: Because it's got to be one or the 9 Defense takes the position that the report is 09:35:23 10 accurate or the report is not accurate, and then to the 11 extent that there may be some contest about that, then I 12 think the way to solve that is have Mr. Williams testify. 13 But if you are in a position to say that the report is 14 accurate, that takes care of it for me. 09:35:43 15 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I do believe the report is 16 accurate and that that is the recollection of the Probation 17 Officer Williams, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: All right. That's fine. 19 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: And like I said--09:35:53 20 THE COURT: What about this notion of only 2.1 admitting at first until the government tips their hand as 22 to exactly what they know, that the only person he recruited 23 was Mr. Fry and then the government makes a submission to 2.4 the Court and all of the sudden Mr. Thomas decides, oh yes, 09:36:09 25 I recruited Preston too.

1 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I discussed this even before the 2 Court was given documents, your Honor, with Mr. Thomas, he 3 did agree with me he had recruited him. And whether or not that was something that he just did not say at his 4 5 presentence interview, it is what it is. But he certainly 09:36:26 6 readily admitted that to me. And I know I'm kind of beating 7 a dead horse, but I just want the Court to be very aware 8 that if we are looking at, you know, what things Mr. Thomas 9 was saying in regards to try and limit I guess his exposure on quidelines or whatever, the whole issue around his 09:36:53 10 11 knowledge and leadership, he knew from day one he was going 12 to be scored with that. We have a stipulated fact pattern. 13 THE COURT: That's really not the inquiry on 14 acceptance, is it? If you falsely deny relevant conduct, 09:37:08 15 that's problematic for getting acceptance. It's not the 16 application of a four level enhancement for being a leader. 17 It's falsely denying relevant conduct, it seems to me, that 18 the scope of the number of conspirators, including a person 19 who happens to be the defendant's cousin is material to the 09:37:33 20 scope of the conspiracy, and therefore, it's relevant 2.1 conduct, and to the extent that there is a false denial of 22 that, that's problematic, it seems to me. 23 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Well, and I would just, I guess, 24 respectfully disagree only because from day one in my discussions with Mr. Thomas I find it very hard to, I guess, 09:37:53 25

1 wrap my head around the fact that he would lose acceptance 2 over something -- his statements being interpreted that it 3 was going to affect his guidelines when he knew he was 4 getting scored. That's really the point I wanted to make 5 for the Court, your Honor. 09:38:14 6 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 7 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Thank you. THE COURT: The objection of the defendant is 8 9 overruled. The Court is does not intend to give Mr. Thomas acceptance. I think the false statements outlined by Miss 09:38:25 10 11 Zell during the course of her presentation, especially as it 12 relates to the fact that the assertion to the Court's probation officer that Mr. Thomas didn't know Mr. Cobb was 13 14 involved. Mr. Cobb and Mr. Thomas are cousins. government has a mountain of evidence that Mr. Thomas must 09:38:45 15 16 have known that Mr. Cobb was involved in this conspiracy. 17 Then the other piece of particular note for the Court is 18 that in terms of falsely denying relevant conduct, he only 19 recruited Mr. Fry until the government makes a filing, oh 09:39:11 20 yeah, I recruited Preston too. This is not a person who is 2.1 telling the entire truth regarding relevant conduct. Now, 22 he could have stayed silent and would have been in a 23 different position, but he affirmatively lied to Mr. 2.4 Williams during the course of his interview, and in Court's judgment, the test is falsely denying relevant conduct. And 09:39:36 25

1 in this case, the scope of the conspiracy and the identity 2 of the conspirators is relevant conduct as far as the Court 3 is concerned, and this defendant falsely denied relevant conduct, clearly within the contours of Application Note 1. 4 5 The exhibits that the government has provided to the Court 09:39:58 prove beyond any pervenitur that Mr. Thomas's theory here, 6 7 at least in part, as presented to the probation officer is fiction. 8 9 So with that, the objection is overruled. Court finds that the advisory guideline range is 70 to 87 09:40:27 10 11 months. 12 With that, allocution, Ms. Zell. 13 MS. ZELL: Thank you, your Honor. Having walked through much of the evidence already 14 09:40:43 15 that the government has admitted with those exhibits, the 16 government believes that a sentence within the guidelines 17 range of 70 to 87 months is appropriate in this case. The 18 defendant was the leader of the Michigan cohort of this 19 fraud, which was expansive. 09:40:58 20 There was a significant loss amount in the overall 2.1 scheme, intended loss is over \$700,000 for the checks 22 deposited by the defendant's cousin over in Chicago. With 23 respect to the Michigan people alone, over \$400,000 in 2.4 fraudulent checks deposited. The defendant was always

there. He was over in-- I believe there is maybe one or two

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instances where he was not at the casino, Firekeepers, but drove over to MGM casino. He was at Firekeepers Casino. He was, his vehicles were at Gun Lake. He drove and handed over significant quantities of money, thousands of dollars to the Chicago co-conspirators. He did all of this after multiple prior federal convictions -- or multiple prior convictions, and the defendant clearly has not learned from his previous time in federal prison that he cannot continue to lead a -- to participate in crime and lead a life of He has evolved. He has sort of changed how he has been committing crime, but he is in no way kind of turned away from that lifestyle, and this is an expansive fraud where he was the leader of it. He was someone who got other people involved, who then got other people involved, and the consequences on the lives of the account holders in this case, on all of the people that the defendant was directly involved with and responsible either for recruiting or for overseeing is expansive here, and the defendant himself needs to be specifically deterred from continuing to engage in crime, and there is also a matter of general deterrence here at issue with people who attempt to commit crimes like this that may seem easy in order to get a bunch of money, you could do something, you know, very simple in perhaps their eyes, but that is a very serious concern, and it needs to be communicated to the public that this type of crime

will not be tolerated in this district.

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The defendant needs to learn respect for the law. He needs to be specifically deterred, and a sentence within the guidelines range would provide just punishment here for the very serious offense the defendant committed. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

Miss Nieuwenhuis, I should state for the record that I have had the benefit of the defendant's sentencing memorandum, which is ECF 536, the government's sentencing memorandum, which is ECF 537.

So with that, Miss Nieuwenhuis, you may proceed.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Your Honor, and I understand that the Court has not granted acceptance. We did also specifically object to the enhancement of obstruction of justice, and just for appellate purposes I'm wondering if the Court could just make a very short ruling on that.

THE COURT: Oh, absolutely. The obstruction is clear as far as the Court is concerned based on the same record, so.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Okay.

THE COURT: Then of course, when you get an obstruction enhancement, the guidelines have certain things to say about getting acceptance, but I think this is independent. Whether or not I follow that guidance from the

1 sentencing commission, it's clear to the Court that Mr. 2 Thomas should get obstruction and he should get acceptance, 3 so. 4 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: And I understood that, your 5 Honor, I just wanted. 09:44:14 6 THE COURT: And I appreciate. 7 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I wanted that clarified on the record. 8 9 THE COURT: Thank you very much, I appreciate your 09:44:21 10 bringing that to my attention. 11 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: Your Honor, Mr. Thomas is 39 12 years old, your Honor. He is very close to two brothers that he cares for. They are severe diabetics and receive 13 14 dialysis. He has been kind of their home care nurse. Mr. 09:44:48 15 Thomas himself has numerous health issues, he has diabetes, 16 high blood pressure, and he does have an issue that came up, and the Court had adjourned sentencing originally for that 17 18 he is looking and seeking treatment for as well, your Honor. 19 I would like to talk a little bit about Mr. 09:45:18 20 Thomas's upbringing. He really had no relationship with his 21 father. His father much of the time was incarcerated. He 22 had heavy addictions of marijuana and cocaine. But the 23 defendant's mother was very supportive with Mr. Thomas. Thomas himself has five children. He has indicated that he 2.4 09:45:44 25 has an addiction to gambling. He did earn his GED. He

worked at Martin and Associates Environmental from 2012 to 2016 and then quit to care for his brothers, your Honor. He is very interested in vocational training.

He has been on bond for a long time, since August 28th of 2017. He is interested in, if the Court would consider recommending Milan facility, they have the life skills course there, and he is very interested in taking that, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel.

MS. NIEUWENHUIS: You're welcome.

THE COURT: Mr. Thomas, is there anything you wish to say in your own behalf, sir? You may proceed as you wish.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I want to say, I take full responsibility of this crime that I committed, and you know, I could have had a lot of my family here and stuff, but I'm really disgusted with myself on getting -- putting myself in another bad situation once again, you know. And it ain't no excuse, but I didn't think that it was going to turn out to be what it is, and I'm not saying it to be an excuse. I was scammed too, you know, told other things to make fast money, and then it turned around to be this, which I'm taking full responsibility for, but I didn't know that it was going to happen the way it did happen.

Once again, like she had said, I want to take the

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life connection program, find me a religion. It's just time 1 2 for me to change, you know. I don't know. I just they say 3 I haven't learned, but in reality, I have learned, you know. It's just criminal thinking just, I don't know. I don't 4 5 even know what to say, but I know might not believe me 09:47:40 6 whatever, but I have learned a lesson and one thing about --7 I wanted to mention was what they did in Chicago, I didn't know how everything worked out in Chicago, but I did -- like 8 9 they didn't tell me, we doing this to do this to do this, or deposit checks. I didn't ask who deposited checks. 09:48:05 10 11 didn't care honestly, I was just trying to get fast money so when they did ask me if my cousin, Earl Cobb, had deposited 12 checks, you know what I'm saying, I didn't know what was all 13 going on, because I wouldn't have deposited no checks on 14 09:48:26 15 camera just go in guilty automatically, you know. 16 That's basically it. And once again, I really want 17 to do this religious program, find something different for 18 me to do, try something different. I took the drug program, 19 that helped me a lot. So I want to try religious program. 09:48:49 20 Plus I got two new children, close to home. And that's it, 2.1 I'm just recommending if I can go to take that religious 22 program, and sorry to the Court, and I reached out to a 23 couple people that I did feel like I kind of ruined their 24 life or, you know, gave them felonies or got them in a

messed up situation, but I don't know. I guess that's it.

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1 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 2 Miss Nieuwenhuis, what was the name of the program, 3 Life Connections? MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I think it is actually Life 4 Connections, your Honor, I believe I said Life Skills, but I 5 09:49:27 believe it's Life Connections, your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: Thank you. You may be seated, Mr. 8 Thomas. 9 It is the Court's duty to impose a sentence 09:49:35 10 sufficient, but not greater than necessary to comply with 11 the purposes of sentencing set forth in 18 U.S. Code 12 3553(a). The Court recognizes the guidelines are advisory to 13 14 the Court, but I have taken the quidelines into account as 09:49:48 15 an initial benchmark or starting point when sentencing in 16 this case. 17 I recognize I must make an individualized 18 assessment based on the facts presented. The guideline 19 range is one of the array of factors warranting 09:50:00 20 consideration. 21 I also fully recognize my discretion in determining 22 an appropriate sentence as recognized by the United States 23 Supreme Court in its decisions in Booker, Kimbrough, Rita, 2.4 Gall, Spears, and the Sixth Circuit case of Herrera-Zuniga. 09:50:13 25 Pursuant to Tapia vs. The United States, at 131

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Supreme Court 2382, the Court recognizes that imprisonment is not suitable for the purpose of promoting correction and rehabilitation.

I have considered all of the defendant's arguments in support of his request for a lower sentence.

The 3553 factors are the nature and circumstances of the offense, and the history and characteristics of the defendant. The sentence must reflect the seriousness of the offense; promote respect for law; provide just punishment for the offense; afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct; to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; provide the defendant with needed -- provide the defendant with needed medical, educational, and/or correctional treatment; the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparity among similarly situated defendants; any guideline policy statements that pertain; and the kinds of sentences available to the Court.

First, as far as recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons is concerned, the Court notes that Mr. Thomas does have some medical conditions that need attention while he is incarcerated.

Second, that he receive vocational/educational opportunities. He has specific interest in the Life Connections program, and while the Court will not recommend a specific facility, I think to the extent Mr. Thomas

believes this program will help him, with a recommendation to the Court, the Court hopes that he can be assigned to a facility that does have that program.

Third, the defendant, to say that this defendant has thinking errors would be a gross understatement. This defendant needs cognitive behavioral treatment program while he is in the institution as well.

The Court recognizes that Mr. Thomas had a difficult childhood. And I'm sure that poses part of the picture here, but at some point, the citizens of the Western District of Michigan are entitled to have Mr. Thomas be a law abiding citizen. This is his third felony conviction in this district.

He apparently has learned nothing from his prior experiences in the federal court. He started his involvement in this offense almost immediately after being released from supervision on his second federal felony. To say that specific deterrence is an issue here for the Court to consider is one that is extremely important, as far as the Court is concerned. Not that I haven't considered all of the other 3553 factors, but this is a major circumstance, as far as the Court's concerned.

Protection of the public from further crimes of the defendant. As I said before, this is his third felony conviction in this district.

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His Criminal History Category is III. He is a relatively young man at age 39 or 40. He is doing life on the installment plan, and unless he starts thinking in a different way and decides to be a law abiding citizen. He impresses me as a very intelligent person. Unless he starts making better decisions for himself, which are pro-social and staying on the right side of the law he is just going to continue to be incarcerated.

His performance, and I'll say the word performance, his performance at the interview with Mr. Williams was a sight to behold. I mean when it's in his interests to tell the truth, he lies. That's not good. That's a bad decision. And that's why he got obstruction, and that's why he got acceptance. I hope Mr. Thomas takes that to heart. That he needs to tell the truth. This fraudulent conduct here, Mr. Thomas related something about other people getting involved in this scheme, and I fully recognize Mr. Thomas didn't recruit all of these people, but he got a four level enhancement for his role and the number of individuals who are now federal felons because of Mr. Thomas' involvement in this conspiracy with others is staggering. They had no record, and because others preyed on them because they needed money, they are now federal felons.

The guidelines, in the Court's judgment, the guideline range is insufficient to address just punishment,

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specific deterrence of Mr. Thomas, and protection of the public from further crimes of the defendant. I also must be mindful of general deterrence of others who might contemplate similar criminal activity.

This was a massive fraud in the Western District of Michigan and multiple locations, with multiple people, and Mr. Thomas was at the pinnacle of this scheme with a four level enhancement for his role in it. So the nature and circumstances of the offense, among other factors including the ones I've already have outlined, the Court believes that a variance from the advisory guideline range, based on those 3553 factors are attendant to this particular case, a variance upward of two levels results in a guideline range of 87 to 108 months, and it's the Courts's intention to impose a sentence towards the upper end of that guideline range.

Accordingly, it's the judgment of the Court the defendant is committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a term of 102 months on each Count One and Three, to be served concurrently.

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be placed on supervised release on both counts for four years, those terms to be run concurrently.

Within 72 hours of release from custody of the Bureau of Prisons, the defendant shall report in person to

the probation office in the district to which he is released.

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While on supervised release, the defendant shall comply with the mandatory and standard conditions of supervision, including DNA collection, drug testing, he is not to possess any firearms, destructive devices, or dangerous weapons.

Additionally, the defendant shall comply with the following special conditions of supervision:

Participate in a program of testing and treatment for substance abuse as directed. Follow the rules of the program until such time as he is released from the program by his probation officer, and pay at least a portion of the cost according to his ability to pay, as determined by his probation officer.

He must not use or possess any controlled substances without a valid prescription. If he has a valid prescription, he must follow the instructions on the prescription. He must not possess, use, or sell marijuana or any marijuana derivative, including THC in any form including edibles or for any medical purposes. He is also prohibited from entering any marijuana dispensary or grow facility.

He must provide his probation officer with access to any requested financial information authorize the release

of financial information, and the probation office will share financial information with the United States Attorney's Office.

He must participate in a cognitive behavioral treatment program as directed. Follow the rules of that program until such time as he is released from the program by his probation officer, and pay at least a portion of the cost according to his ability to pay.

He must not frequent any establishment where gambling is conducted legally or illegally. He must not participate in gambling in any form including, but not limited to Lottery, on-line wagering and sports betting. He must participate in a gambling addiction treatment program as directed and follow the rules of that program, and pay the costs of the program, if he is financially able.

No cell phone or other electronic device without the prior permission of his probation officer. If he is given permission to have a cell phone or other electronic device. The device must be in his name or a name approved in advance by his probation officer. And he shall provide the monthly bill for the device with each monthly report.

The Court finds the defendant does not have the ability to pay a fine. The restitution ordered is \$214,286.03 payable to Bank of America. The special assessment of \$200 total, that is \$100 on each count, is

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1 offered due and payable immediately. 2 Miss Nieuwenhuis, any other recommendations to the 3 Bureau of Prisons that you would like? MS. NIEUWENHUIS: No, your Honor, thank you. 4 THE COURT: Any legal objection to the sentence 5 10:00:11 6 imposed, other than the ones already stated on the record? 7 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: No, your Honor, but I guess for the record, we would object to the upward variance. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Miss Zell, any legal objections to the sentence 10:00:25 10 11 imposed? 12 MS. ZELL: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Miss Nieuwenhuis, are you satisfied I 13 have addressed all of your arguments on the record? 14 10:00:32 15 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: I believe the Court has, your 16 Honor. 17 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 18 Miss Zell, are there counts to be dismissed? 19 MS. ZELL: Yes. The government would move to 10:00:37 20 dismiss Counts 2, 4 through 22, and 24 through 26. 21 THE COURT: Those counts are dismissed pursuant to 22 the plea agreement. 23 Mr. Thomas, I advise you, sir, you can appeal your 24 conviction if you believe that your guilty plea was somehow 10:00:51 25 unlawful or involuntary or if there's some other fundamental

1 defect in the proceeding not waived by your quilty plea. 2 You also have a statutory right to appeal your 3 sentence under certain circumstances, particularly if you think the sentence is contrary to law. You have the right 4 5 to apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis if you are 10:01:08 If you wish to do so, with a few exceptions, you need 6 7 to file the appropriate documents within 14 days of the entry of the judgment in this case. 8 9 Your attorney will prepare and file a notice of 10:01:18 10 appeal upon your request. 11 Counsel is advised of her obligation to advise her 12 client of his appellate rights. Should your client wish to 13 pursue an appeal, the forms for filing an appeals can be found on this Court's website or the Court of Appeals' 14 10:01:29 15 website. 16 Should your client choose to appeal, you are 17 obligated to continue representation of him until such time as you are specifically relieved by the Court of Appeals. 18 19 Defendant is remanded to the custody of the marshal 10:01:45 20 for execution of sentence. 2.1 Miss Zell, anything further? 22 MS. ZELL: No, your Honor. Thank you. 23 THE COURT: Miss Nieuwenhuis? 24 MS. NIEUWENHUIS: No, your Honor. Thank you. 10:01:51 25 THE COURT: All right. Defendant is remanded to

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the custody of the marshal for execution of sentence.
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               COURT CLERK: All rise, please.
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               Court in recess.
           (At 10:02 a.m. proceedings concluded.)
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1 2 3 CERTIFICATE 4 5 I, Kathleen S. Thomas, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Western District of 6 7 Michigan, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, 8 United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the 9 foregoing is a true and correct transcript of proceedings 10 had in the within-entitled and numbered cause on the date 11 hereinbefore set forth; and I do further certify that the 12 foregoing transcript has been prepared by me or under my 13 direction. 14 15 /s/ 16 17 Kathleen S. Thomas, CSR-1300, RPR 18 U.S. District Court Reporter 410 West Michigan 19 Kalamazoo, Michigan 49007 20 21 22 23 2.4 25